Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Shenande AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Gentleman Jack. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.

BLIOU THEATRE-8:15-Miss Innocence Abroad. BROADWAY THEATRE—S-Dr. Syntax. CASINO—S:15—The Little Trooper. COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:15—Slaves of Gold. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Night Off. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Gil-more's Band. Evening Lalls Bookh and Grand Fire-

POLO GROUNDS-3:30-Baseball. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Crossroads of Life. SULZER'S PARK-Scottish Games.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col. Page C	80
Amusements	5 Hotels9	2000
Board and Rooms	4-5 Law Schools	
Business Chances 9 Business Notices 6 Country Board	1 Marriages & Deaths. 7	
Dividend Notices	5 Miscellaneous 9	
Domestic Situations Wanted	6-8 Railreads 10 16 School Agencies 8	
Excursions 5 Financial	2-3 Special Notices	1
Financial Meetings11	3 Teachers	11
Help Wanted 9 Horses & Carriages 8	5 The Turf	3-

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The members of the Cook Arctic expedition arrived at North Sydney, Cape Breton. on a fishing schooner, the Miranda having been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. = The Chinese are hurriedly strengthening the defences of Wei-Hai-Wei to resist expected attacks from the Japanese; two Japanese spies were beheaded at Shanghai. - Mr. Cleveland's letter recognizing the new Hawaiian | tions of labor and living have prepared them in-Republic has been received by President Dole. = The Vigilant and the Britannia are to go out of commission at once. - There have been 3,000 deaths from cholera in the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukowina.

Domestic.-Governor Waite was renominated by the Populist Convention at Pueblo, Col. === Forest fires are still sweeping through the Northwest, burning towns and doing great damage. === The drouth in many parts of the country was broken by rains === The Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs held its convention at Harrisburg. - The Republicans of Governor. = The Republican majority in Veragreed upon a compromise on the Charities Article.

City and Suburban.-The County Committee of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York met and adopted an address to the Republicans of the State. ==== The Rev. Dr. Burtsell arrived from Rome and said that an Apostolio Delegation would be established to pass upon all questions affecting the Roman Church in this country. - Marguerite Lange, a servant girl in the employ of Robert M. Gallaway, caught a burgiar single-handed in the house. ==== Witnesses testified in favor of Superintendent Brockway at the Elmira Reformatory investigation. - H. M. Flagler's steam yacht Alicia was damaged by collision with the car transport Express. - A number of clothing contractors have accepted the terms of the cutters, and many strikers will resume work to-day. ==== Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Rubleon, Ill-Used-Magnetism colt, Anna, Roche, Henry of Navarre, Harry Reed, - The New-York baseball nine defeated Pittsburg 4 to 0; Brooklyn beat Cleveland 2 to 1. == Stocks were even less active than they were on Tuesday, but the movement of prices wes reversed, and although irregular, the closing was generally

weak at about the lowest points. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day; Fair, cooler, Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 68 degrees;

highest, 83; average, 74% With one wild yawp Waite was renominated for Governor by the Populists of Colorado yesterday. This was in accordance with poetical justice. A shower of silent ballots, though thick as wool, would not have vindicated him whose claim to universal admiration lies in his ability to make all split with his "haleyon and vociferous" oratory. But where is Pence, who two days ago was still jingling himself gleefully upon the sacrificial altar and delighting in his own hollow tintinnabulation?

The mishap which has befallen the amateur Arctic explorers who went out on the Miranda from Brooklyn, while deplorable enough in some respects, is not à serious misfortune to science, It was only by a stretch of the imagination that the expedition could be identified in any way with scientific research. The passengers on the Miranda were a sort of summer picnic party out on a hunt for unconventional adventures. They have met with more than they bargained for, but since no one was hurt they will probably be better satisfied with the outcome when they return than they would have been had nothhappened to mar their programme. They have had more "hairbreadth 'scapes" than fall to the lot of the ordinary seeker after the North Pole, and can return with consciences clear of all suspicion of timorousness and magazines packed with anecdotical ammunition.

The case of the Polish Jew who is seeking to compel a religious society to reinstate him as a member, he having been expelled, as he asserts because he trimmed his beard, has one merit in having turned the thoughts of Judge McAdam into unwonted channels. He will be doubly grateful, after he has continued his reading for a day or two, that fortune threw so interesting a case into his court-grateful to the society for having expelled the man who treated his own beard with indignity, and grateful to the man for being unwilling to submit to the expulsion. There is much curious and fascinating lore touching the beard, especially in the literature

Mr. Dole is again President Cleveland's "Great and Good Friend," now that circumstances have constrained the latter to extend official recognition to the Republic of Hawaii. There is an unanswered question, however, touching the exact sentiment underlying the words. It is related that once, when a visitor to the Hawaiians, or some other inhabitants of the Pacific Islands who had an unreconstructed appetite for "long pig," chanted the praises of a missionary who had unwillingly catered to that appetite, he was met with the reply: "Yes, he very good man; me had piecee him." Is Mr. Cleve land adapting his language to the comprehension of the ingenuous children of the Pacific? Is he enjoying the delights of memory or revelling the pleasures of anticipation when he says that Mr. Dole is a very good man?

It is utterly grievous to learn that Mr. Sheehan, whose heart throbbed with sympathy for each individual piece of the broken Devery so violently that the throbs were visible across the Police Commissioners' room, and whose sense of justice would not permit him to believe the wicked, wanton, wandering wemen who told their tales of truculent tribute to the Commissioners, was away with the Pequod Club yesterday and could not tell the reporters what his views were in regard to a continuance of the police trials. A man who is so hard to convince of the turpitude of his fellows ought to have spent the day in fasting and prayer, so that he might know his mind on the Stephenson case. which is likely to come up for decision to-day. It is feared that, having enjoyed rest and recreation, he will now insist upon going ahead with the trials, which, in his opinion, demonstrate the innocence of the accused police officials.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

The election in Vermont is always pronounced by Democratic journals "the usual thing," but it is the fact that the rise and fall of Republican majorities in that State have corresponded closely with the force of public opinion in other Northern States. Full Republican majorities there have always indicated a state of feeling which has resulted in Republican victories in most of the doubtful States and districts of the North, while Republican apathy or general discontent with the Republican policy has been manifested in Vermont with equal clearness. The election this year indicated no such feeling. The early dispatches show that the majority is not far from 30,000, which is extraordinarily large, and for the last twenty years unprecedented, although in 1872 and 1868 somewhat larger majorities were given with the war issue predominant. Since parties have taken their present form, the Republican strength has never been relatively greater in the Green Mountain State than it seems to be this year. In this there is nothing surprising. The people of Vermont have long been strongly devoted to the protection of American industries, and their close acquaintance with Canadian wages and conditelligently to resent a change of policy which the Canadians hail with delight.

In considering results in Arkansas and other Southern States it is essential to remember that the repeal of United States election laws, for which Democrats fought so desperately, was regarded by them as necessary to the maintenance of their hold upon Southern States. So long as they could appeal to race prejudices, and had to deal mainly with negro opponents, the Democrats of the Southern States defied the Federal laws with impunity and manufactured majori ties in some localities at their pleasure. But, New-Hampshire nominated Charles A. Busiel for | nevertheless, the presence of United States officials unquestionably limited the resort to dismont will reach 30,000. = Republicans and honest means at many of the polling-places. Democrats in the Constitutional Convention But with the Populist opposition the Democrats their work for the party, recognized or unrecognized upon a compression on the Charities. saw that they would be powerless to prevent fair election or an honest return in many localities if the United States laws remained in force, and it therefore became a matter of life and death politically to get those laws repealed. With supreme fatulty, the Populists themselves aided in thus destroying their chances of suc cess by giving power to the Bourbon Democrats to manufacture majorities as they pleased. Accordingly, the Alabama election has resulted in heavy Democratic majorities, according to the returns, which the Independent or Jeffersonian Democrats are denouncing as fraudulent, and the Arkansas election has ended in the complete overthrow of all opposition, though it does not yet appear whether the Republicans have not been on the whole stronger than in other

> recent elections. It is idle to ignore the fact that the Free-Trade and Populist policy of the Democratic party was expected to be peculiarly satisfactory to the sectional prejudices of Southern voters. In Southern, and especially in Southwestern States, it was argued that the income tax, and the large reduction of duties on woollens, and the removal of duties from cotton ties, would be so popular that the Democratic party would be able to sustain itself in spite of all reverses elsewhere. The result in Arkansas indicates that this appear to sectional feeling has not been without effect. A tax law framed for the express purpose of prostrating Northern industries and confiscating a part of Northern property was expected to please, and apparently does please, the majority of voters in Arkansas. Whether it will on that very account displease voters of the North remains to be determined. The result in Vermont, at all events, does not indicate that the Demo cratic party has been made stronger there.

FIGURES ABOUT MONEY. This Democratic Administration appears to have a genius for issuing statistics that are not statistics, in any proper sense. Pure guesses ought always to be published, if officially published at all, only as the results of such judgment as can be formed without adequate information. But the crop reports of the last year or two, the guesses of the department about the results of the new revenue law, and other achievements of the same sort, have prepared the public to regard with a species of callous indifference an effort purporting to show the amount of money of all kinds in actual use at various dates since 1800.

It is proper to say of this statement at the outset that it is not and cannot be anything but mere estimate. Prior to the reconstruction of the banking laws and the statistical bureau during and after the Rebellion there never was anything like adequate knowledge of the quantity of currency in circulation. Even since those cent purposes, making trade unionism a vast for important races. While she has won some changes of organization and of law made far more accurate records possible, the conclusion very feature of it most hateful to Mr. Burns, of one Director of the Mint has been altered by his successor to the extent of \$50,000,000 or more, in part because of a different opinion about matters of which neither could be supposed to have accurate knowledge. If in these days of light and abounding records such differences of information and judgment exist, how can it be imagined that anything reliable can be stated about the circulation in the early part of the century?

The greatest objection to the statement, however, is that it ignores, apparently with intention, the enormous change in modes of doing

badge of dignity and honor. Judge McAdam first half of the century. The official statement much interest. Not in this generation has a has dipped into the subject, and no one will is that the total circulation per capita rose grad- more momentous question arisen for the reprequarrel with him if he continues the case until ually from about \$5 in 1800 to \$13.87 in 1837, sentatives of organized labor to answer. he has exhausted the subject. Then when he then fell to \$7.87 in 1843, then rose gradually to reads his Folk Lore essay (for that is the form \$16.10 in 1855, fell to \$10.23 in 1862, rose to his decision will take), he will be ready to swear \$20.57 in 1865, fell to \$15.32 in 1878, rose to by the beard of the prophet that exact justice \$23.02 in 1885, fell in 1886 to \$21.82, and gradhas been done to ancient tradition and modern unily rose to \$24.44 in 1872, receding to \$23.85 in 1803. Of the comparative accuracy of statements for later years nothing need now be said. but the figures for 1865-78 are to a great extent dependent upon the inclusion or exclusion of certain forms of Government obligations, position! With what wisdom and uprightness which were at all events circulating money in only a medified sense. As to all the years prior to 1865, it is about enough to say that any Treasury official who supposes that there exist any accurate records of the imports, exports or production of gold or silver merely shows that he has not studied the subject much,

All the differences exhibited, great as they may seem, are little in comparison with the changes in modes of doing business through banks and clearing houses-which are in effect banks of banks. These institutions, and the laws insuring their safety in recent times, make it possible to do more business with \$10 in cash than could have been done in the early part of the century with \$100. During all the years prior to the establishment of the National banking system the modern development of credit was to a great extent impossible. But enormous fluctuations in the extent and purchasing force of credits in the earlier years of the century made all the differences in quantity of actual circulation unimportant. Democratic officials appear to be willing to encourage the Populist notion that the prosperity of the country has depended upon the amount of currency in circulation. The truth is that it has depended far more upon the public confidence on which credit rests, and thus upon the buying power of the credits which are sustained by the circulating medium.

THE ANTI-MACHINE ADDRESS.

The address of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Machine Republicans to the Republican party of the State will commend itself to the judgment of all fair-minded men as a calm and temperate statement of the local political situation, as well as a manly vindication of the motives and purposes of the originators of the movement. Care seems to have been taken to avoid anything in the nature of harsh criticism of the decision of the State Committee, although its manifest inconsistency is clearly pointed out and the reason why its acceptance is impossible is stated with logical force and succinetness The State Committee offered no reasons for their action in submitting their report, so that there was nothing to answer in the way of argument. But the Anti-Machine address in a few words shows how irrelevant and inadequate was the arbitrary conclusion by which they cut off argument and settled the whole question offhand. It was hardly to be expected that the young Republicans of this organization would upon this dictum make an unconditional surrender and abandon the attitude which they took at the outset and have resolutely maintained

The proceeding recommended to them when calmly viewed involved something more than abject confession of error and consequent self effacement. By adopting it they would have made it a thousand times more difficult, if no impossible, at any time hereafter, whatever might be the wrongs and abuses in party man agement, to raise a protest or set on foot a reform. Theirs has been a sincere effort to carry forward in practical form a movement for the correction of what all Republicans know were gross abuses of power and violations of trust They have not only manifested the courage of their convictions in the face of every disadvantage and discouragement, but have demonstrat ed their ability as well to build up an effective and powerful organization. They have shown both good sense and good temper in abstaining from threats and recriminations under what cannot but be considered unusual provocations. And in proclaiming their purpose to continue that they have exhibited a degree of wisdom and moderation which sooner or later will find full appreciation.

UNIONISM OR SOCIALISM?

An epoch in the history of organized labor will probably be marked by the Trade Union Congress now in session at Norwich, England This is the twenty seventh such annual meeting of the Trade Unionists of the United Kingdom and, if we are to believe so eminent an authority as Mr. John Burns, it is the last that ever will be held. Mr. Burns ought to know. He is not only Member of Parliament for Battersea, and friend of Anarchists and dynamiters. He is a leader in this Congress, and the practical head of one of the chief trade unions. He is, howeyer, an avowed enemy of Trade Unionism and all its works, and he joined a union and has for years devoted his best energies to its affairs for the express purpose of destroying the whole trade-union system; a system which, he wrote seven years ago, "carries within itself the source of its own dissolution." It is reasonable to sup pose that an enemy within the camp is better informed than even a friend outside it; where fore when Mr. Burns exultingly declares that this Congress marks the end of Unionism and the triumph of Socialism, his words should be taken as those of one having unusual sources of

It will be of interest, however, to observe the magnitude of this system which, after a career of many years, is thus, according to Mr. Burns, of Trade for 1892 is the latest yet made public Returns are given in it of no less than 500 trade unions. These had an aggregate of 1,237,367 members; an income during the year of \$8,954. 210, and expenditures for all purposes of \$8,826, 930. The expenditures were made by individual unions, and a better appreciation of their purport will be had by considering some of them apart from the whole bulk. Thus 298 unions, with 745,648 members, paid for the maintenance of those out of work-not on strike \$1,934,865; and 74 unions, with 433,004 members, paid \$532,760 to members too old to work. Not less than \$1,073,070 was paid to the sick; \$416,895 in "funeral benefits," and \$89,920 to members temporarily disabled by accidents. Unfortunately, 1802 was a year not only of bad trade, but of many strikes and other disturbances; so that the largest item of expenditures, \$2,336, 455, went for "dispute benefits"—that is, for the

maintenance of strikes. Although more than one-fourth of all trade union funds, therefore, were consumed by the lars were devoted to peaceful and most benefimutual benefit organization. But this is the and the one which he described as "the source of its dissolution." Mr. Burns does not believe in self-help or mytual aid. Of all the expenditures just mentioned the single item for the support of strikes is the only one he approves. Payments to men otherwise out of work, to men should be, he thinks, solely against the State, And he believes that at last he has succeeded in bringing the unions around to his way of thinking, and that the present Congress will formally

A SAMPLE OF POLICE JUSTICE.

Isn't this a lovely police system under which we are living, here on Manhattan Island? What an intelligent and efficient body of policemen! And the bench which supplements the system, the police courts; what a fine array of judges they present! What dignity they bring to the do they discharge the judicial functions with sense of security and protection the contemplation of the whole system from patrolman to Judge gives to the citizen and taxpayer, as well as to the stranger within our gates! This side of Russia in space and since Dogberry in time, there is nothing that approaches it for upholding individual rights and personal liberty through the instrumentality of a uniformed police force, and for maintaining a high standard of justice through the clear-sighted sagacity and judicial acumen of the occupants of the bench.

Do we appreciate these blessings; we who enjoy them the year round? We fear not. But William Hanna, a citizen in good standing and repute of Taunton, Mass., undoubtedly does, For between last Sunday morning and the fol- port against their will. Judge Morrow tempo lowing Tuesday morning he enjoyed them in a rarily overruled this plea, and allowed the Salvery concrete form; a form which he is not likely soon to forget. Mr. Hanna came to this the extradition of the refugees for murder and city on the Fall River steamboat, arriving here other crimes with which they are charged; but Sunday morning. As he was leaving the boat it is hardly credible that the prisoners will be with his overcoat on his arm he was stopped by surrendered on these grounds when it is entirely a Mr. Wade Chance, so called, who is represented to be a clerk having a residence in this city, though his name does not appear in the directory, and charged with stealing his over-Mr. Hanna was at first amused. The overcoat was his own property, as he was able to prove without difficulty, not only by letters in the pocket addressed to himself, but by the trade-mark, which was that of an American tailor, while the coat which Chance said had been stolen from him was, according to his own reduced to great straits. He took refuge with statement, the work of an English tailor, Mr. Hanna was accompanied by an officer of one of Bennington, asking for protection until the arthe Taunton banks, who vouched for his char- rival of the mail steamer at La Libertad. The acter as an honest man and well-known citizen rebel general demanded their surrender, and the of Taunton. It does not appear from the pub- captain of the Bennington telegraphed to Washlished reports of the affair that Chance had any ington for instructions. Secretary Gresham voucher, but stood simply upon his assertion found it difficult to come to any decision in the that he was a resident of this city.

and ridiculous that, in spite of the annoyance, steamer sailing for Acapulco and other neutral the Tombs Police Court, presided over by that eminent jurist, the gifted and sometimes garrulous Grady. Somewhat to his astonishment, the gifted Grady, acting doubtless under one quently sends people to fail on general print extradition proceedings. liples to keep the machinery of justice in workng order, ordered that he be held for examination, and in default of \$1,000 bail committed to the Tombs. It was Sunday, he was a stranger in the city, and he could not procure ball. So this citizen of Taunton, whose reputable character and standing in his own community might easily have been proven had the gifted Grady had time or inclination, was locked up in harged him with stealing an overcoat which by indubitable proofs was his own. He redired there all day Sunday and the day foldisorderlies, the gifted Grady eximly informed him that Chance, who made no appearance, had rty to go. He went. And as he went he remarked, with cheerful philosophy, that if ever of his wearing apparel should be claimed by a America. stranger he should give it up without any fuss.

Good police system, isn't it? rntelligent police, aren't they? Just and upright judge, isn't he? These are the blessings which we enjoy under Democratic control. Three days in the Tombs for an honest, innocent man! And no remedy. The average citizen, who follows the rule of the gambler in not caring a cent what happens so long as it doesn't happen to him, possibly a spasm of righteous indignation—and Mr. Wilson himself. that's all. The intelligent policemen keep right on, and so do the gifted Gradys. "The Evening

Sun," commenting upon the affair, says: Police Justice Grady should remember for the of his natural life that liberty is the highest rest of his natural life that liberty is the mignest right which every innocent man in this country en-joys alike; that due diligence in setting innocent ersons at large is one of the most important fur tions of every magistrate, and that mere suspicion tions of every magistrate, and that here suspiction of theft with the presumptive evidence all the other way does not warrant even a Police Justice in virtually committing a reputable citizen of Massachusetts to a New-York prison for three days.

Which is very well said, but insufficient. The citizens of this town have a duty in the matter: a duty to themselves, to strangers, to common justice, common decency and common sense, and that is to lift Justice Grady off the bench and put him where it will make no difference whether he remembers it or not.

THE FIGILANT'S BAD LUCK.

The Vigilant's unlucky season in British waters has been brought to a close by a second accident off the Needles. The centreboard again went wrong on the eve of a decisive race with the Britannia, this time breaking away and going to the bottom owing to a defective easting. The coincidence certainly is remarkable, to be destroyed. The labor report of the Board | the accident occurring within a short distance of the spot where the first mishap took place. It has involved the withdrawal of the challenge for the Cape May Cup after a sportsmaulike offer on the part of Mr. Gould to sail the race without the centreboard. There are English yachtsmen mean enough to sneer at the second mishap as a Yankee trick for avoiding a race; but we are glad to observe that representative London journals take a rational view of the matter and do justice to the unfortunate yacht's owners.

The season opened with the sinking of the Valkyrie in the Clyde, and it has closed with the disabling of the Vigilant and the abandonment of the races for the Wolverton and Cape May cups. It is now at least an open question as to which of the famous contestants in the America's Cup races last year has been the more unfortunate this season. The Valkyrie went down through no fault of her own, and in waters where her flag had not been lowered. The Vigilant has lost her prestige by sailing under adverse conditions of wind over courses for which she ought not to have been entered, and by rubexigencies of industrial strife, millions of dol- bing against the rocks and losing her centreboard at critical times when she was entered of the best matches, her record as a whole is one of failure and disappointment. While much of the criticism to which she has been subjected has been captious and unjust, it cannot be denied that her performance has justified to some extent the English prejudice against the centre board as a clumsy bit of mechanism that is liable to get out of order at any moment, and sick or disabled, to the aged, and to widows and has tended to confirm the English judgment orphans he sternly disapproves. Such charges that a cutter like the Britannia is a better allaround yacht, at least for inshore courses and light weather.

The reputation of the Vigilant, it is now plain, has been needlessly sacrificed through the energy and overconfidence of her owners in entering her

business which have made one dollars could do in the world will await the outcome on this point with and conditions for which she was never designed. This is a mistake which will not be dent result from his failure to turn out. The likely to be repeated by American yachtsmen. If they race in English waters again they will challenge for the Cape May Cup, or enter contests in which the conditions resemble closely those of American courses. Unfortunate as the Vigilant has been abroad, there are few, if any, American yachtsmen who believe that the Britannta could outsail her off Sandy Hook. In British waters the Britannia has made the better record, and English yachtsmen have a right to be well satisfied with the results of the international contests. In all fairness, it must be added that they have earned something like revenge which they are invested! What a charming for their successive defeats in American waters, although they have been neither generous nor just in their strictures upon the conduct of the Vigilant's owners.

WAS EZETA KIDNAPPED?

The extradition proceedings begun in San Francisco in the case of General Ezeta and other Salvadorean refugees have brought to light a remarkable ground of defence. The counsel for the refugees have questioned the jurisdiction of the court, and have asked to have the evidence of the officers of the Bennington taken in order that it might be shown that the prisoners had been kidnapped and brought into an American vadorean Government to introduce evidence for clear that the prosecution is inspired by political motives. It is to be regretted that Judge Morrow did not allow the officers of the Bennington to be examined. If he had done so, some very damaging evidence against the State Department would have been produced.

The circumstances may be briefly recounted. There was civil war in Salvador, and General Ezeta, who had been in command of the Government forces, was defeated by the rebels and four followers on the United States gunboat matter, and finally the Bennington was ordered Upon the charge made by Chance the efficient | to San Francisco. General Ezeta was not surpoliceman on the dock arrested Mr. Hanna, to rendered to the new Government of Salvador, whom the whole proceeding seemed so grotesque nor was he allowed to embark on the mail it afforded him amusement. He was taken to ports. When the Bennington sighted San Francisco it was met by a Government tug and ordered to remain out at sea for several days. Finally the tug returned with orders for the ship to enter the harber, and General Ezeta and his of those sudden impulses under which he free followers were then served with papers in the

The officers of the Bennington, if they had been brought into court, would have testified that the refugees appealed to them for protection and temporary rights of asylum; that they asked permission to go on board the mail steamer which would have taken them to Acapulco, and that they were detained on the Bennington, carried to San Francisco, and landed there after time had been allowed the Salvadorean Consulthe Tombs because an irresponsible person for receiving the extradition affidavits. It was an extraordinary performance on the part of the State Department, and has justified the allegation of the prisoners' counsel that they were lowing, Monday being a heliday, on which the kidnapped and brought into an American port gifted Grady abjured judicial labors and gave against their will. Secretary Gresham must his mind to repose. On Tuesday morning he have very strange ideas about the right of asywas brought into court. There, after having lam on a man-of-war when he authorizes the lefsurely disposed of his docket of drunks and detention of refugees who were anxious to leave the ship at a neutral port, and facilitates a transparent attempt on the part of the Salvawithdrawn the charge and that he was at lib- dorean authorities to procure the surrender of political offenders. He evidently desires to reverse all the precedents and traditions of the hereafter when visiting New-York any portion department in his dealings with Spanish

Vermont has set the pace.

Congressman Wilson, sailing away yesterday, to bring him fame has brought him only humiliation; and he must know that his chance is gone, for in the new Congress which is to be elected this fall there will be no room for Freereads the story with only a languid interest and | Trade bills. | Ferhaps there will be no room for

> All Pacha, President of the Egyptian Legislative Council, found guilty of complicity in the slave trade in girls, which is interdicted altogether by the protectorate under which that country is held, defles the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the protectorate, and asserts that he is an Italian, having been naturalized as such some time ago. If his papers are all right they may save him from the bastinado, but not from dismissal from his legislative post. Other officials are inculpated with him, and they also are sure to be deposed, and the trade in slaves of both sexes put an end to for the present at least. It was never much interfered with under the unrestricted sway of the old Mahometan rulers, having the sanction of the Koran and of Moslem usage everywhere, but European authority is now dominant there, with new proscriptions and interdictions, which are hard on the slave dealer and his customers, but a good thing for the slave whom it manumits, and for the legislative assembly whose unwortny president it kicks down and out, not caring whether he is Egyptian or Italian or Turk, or how complete or incomplete his mastery of parliamentary law.

No careful investor is likely this year to endow anybody's infant daughter with \$10,000 in part payment of Tammany's nomination for Mayor.

Some of the editorial writers in the English service papers do not wholly credit the success recently claimed for Maxim's aerial machine, called the "Thing." The reports of the trial were to the effect that the Thing went 500 feet horizontally and four feet from the ground, and that only a wooden barrier prevented it from taking the inventor, like the voice of the Queen of the May, "beyond the sun!" But the incredulous writers alluded to claim that the reports varied in some respects, suggesting different degrees of refreshment, or as one of them wrote in criticism: "After a good lunch these gentlemen, like the rest of us, are apt to take rosy views of what is presented to them, but on an empty stomach not even an aerial machine can make much way."

The straws in Vermont show which way the wind blows.

Many of the ablest Democratic statesmen in the House, who only a few days ago threw up their hands in token of surrender and quietly allowed Mr. Gorman to fasten the Sugar Trust yoke about their necks, are now slopping over with righteous wrath and spraining their voices with portentous declarations that "the Sugar Trust must go!" It looks somewhat as though these cute and comic acrobats had sold their senses as well as their consciences to the sticky

The puzzling part of the recent train robberies in the West is that the many-times-killed "Bill" Dalton was not on hand to get killed again. "Bill" hasn't died for a month or so now.

wheelman is to meet a driver who insolently appropriates the whole road and utterly disregards the rights of the man on the bicycle. Of course

of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East, where from time immemorial the | business which have made one dollar do more of the East which will avoid the outcome on this point with a property of the East which will avoid the property of the East which will avoid the property of the East which will avoid the property of the East which will be the East will be th bleycle ought to be treated as a vehicle and the same rights should be accorded it. But turn about is fair play, and so the wheelmen should be scrupulous in respecting the rights of all men who drive horses. It is not the fair thing, accordingly, for a bicycle-rider to go calmly on his way in the middle of the road when approaching a wagon, and only turn out when five or six feet away. Apart from the danger of frightening a horse, such conduct is without defence. Wheelmen have secured great privileges-though not more than they are entitled to-but it behooves them to exercise care in not abusing them.

> It is encouraging to learn that the quality of the milk sold in this city shows a decided improvement in the course of the last few years, According to Health Commissioner Edson, who is in a position to know what he is talking about this is undoubtedly the case. This result has been brought about by the vigilance of the inspections made. The health authorities are alert, in fact, that cases of tampering with milk are now decidedly uncommon. The importance of a pure mick supply for a big city can scarcely be overestimated, for nothing is better known than that milk may easily be the means of conveying the germs of disease, especially to children, who are peculiarly susceptible to them.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Bates, the Republican nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota, is a native of Chautauqua County, in this State, and a graduate of Allegany Coulty, in this said that she won over the rival candidate for the nomination in the convention by accepting his offer of marriage.

Mme. Demont-Breton, the painter, was recently enrolled in the Legion of Honor. The only other French woman so honored is Rosa Bonheur. The new member of the Legion is the daughter of the famous painter Jules Breton, and the wife of the painter Adrien Demont.

The leading men of Bloomington, Ill., recently gave a dinner to Sacamon Rodman, of Old Town. Ill., on his eighty-fourth birthday. Mr. Rodman was a friend and co-worker of Lincoln, and was a dele-gate to the first Republican Convention held in

Michael Jubilee is the name of the first Turk to e naturalized in Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. R. B. Garrett, of Austin, Texas, is said to be the only man living who witnessed the death of John Wilkes Booth. At the time he was about twelve years of age, and lived with his father on a farm about a mile and a balf south of Port Royal, Va. It was in he erier Garrett's barn that Booth finally took refuse, "During the night," says Dr. Garrett, "the seldiers arrived, and my father, hearing a noise, went out to the barnyard, A pistol was placed to his head and he was told to reveal the hiding-place of a man he was concealing. My father denied that he was concealing any one, and a rope was placed about his neck. My brother then told them that two men were in the barn. The officers asked the stranger and his companion to surrender, but were met with a stout refusal. Haroid finally weakened and came out. Considerable parieying ensued, and finally it was determined to fire the structure. A wisp of hay was pulled through a crack of the barn and a match applied. In an instant the flames leaged to the roof and a red glare was thrown around the inside. Through the cracks could be seen the form of Booth standing in the middle of the building supported by his crutch. In his hands he held a carbine Harold had left. At this instant Sergeant Corbet, who died in an insane asylum in Kansas two years ago, fired through a crack in the wall and Booth fiel to the floor. He said afterward that Booth had his run to his shoulder and was about held in one of the officers. This is not so, as I was standing within six feet of Corbet when he fired the shot, and Booth never made a motion to shoot. The assassin was dragged from the barn by my brother and carried to the porch, where he died. My mother and sister made alm as comfortable as possible, and the family was with him when he breathed his last. One of his long black locks had fallen over his forehead, and this my mother cut off. His last words were: Tell my mother I died for my country. I did what I thought was best, with this, John Wilkes Booth passed away. On his right arm was his name in India ink. This, if nothing else, fully established his identity, which has so often been doubted. The lock of hair, or part of it. I have still in my possession. The other part is sent to his mother about ten or twelve years ago. to surrender, but were met with

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are 7,000 people in Paris who are employed in the preparation of human hair for the market.

in the preparation of human hair for the market.

The possibilities of what a mountain girl can do is the following claim made for one who lives upon the East Kentucky rairoad, near Willard. From April 1 to June 1 this year she planted three acres of potatoes, did all the cooking and sewing for the family, milked four cows, fed the calves and pigs and chickens, shot three polecats and four chicken hawks, set the dogs on eighteen framps, attended thirteen dances and three pionies, read five dime novels and sat four nights a week with her beau, and yet we often hear the question asked. What is there for women to do?"—(Winchester (Ky.) Democrat.

The Grand Council of the Swiss Canton of Neuenburg has decided that funerals shall hereafter be paid for by the public. The canton in the future is to defray all expenses save that of the coffin which the family or relatives will provide, if necessary, however, the coffin will be supplied also The expense of cremating bodies, however, must be borne by the friends or family. Under this arrangement such distinctions-common enough in many parts of Europe-as "first class" and "second class" funerals will be impossible.

Not many years ago there were several varieties of grapes, each struggling to become the favorite of the public. To-day the trade is chiefly in the Concord and Delaware varieties. Early in the 60 Concord and Delaware varieties. Early in the 90s yellow bananas could not compete with the redito-day the latter have been almost driven out of the market, though very many still prefer them. There used to be a dozen varieties of pears competing with an almost equal demand. Now the Bartlett and Seckel rule supreme. Apples and betries to a less degree have undergone the same process of natural selection, and now there are one or two varieties of early apples that promise to supersed all the rest.—(Philadelphia Record.

At present there are 155 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives France, the largest number being Russians On the other hand, of 164 women attending the faculty of belies lettres 141 are French women.

A PIAZZA EPISODE. She sympathized with China, And he with small Japan; So, in a heated manner, Their warlike converse ran,

And, while they battled nobly
For verbal victory keen.
Up walked his Shanghai rooster.
And gobbled her Jap screen.
—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tank steamers have for some time been used for carrying petroleum and molasses, but it has remained for a Louisiana man to bring the tank into use for molasses on shore. He intends to handle the sweet, sticky stuff in much the same way that crude oil is treated, storing it in big tanks in his yards until it is needed for shipment, when it may be pumped into barrels by a high pressure pump The molasses is to be gathered from the various sugar plantations and transported in tank cars. Whether the new tariff law will upset his plans re-

mains to be seen.

An Augus'a (Ga.) youth who spends his time when out of school looking after his chickens, of when out of school looking after his chickens, of which he raises a number of broads every year, which he raises a number of broads every year, had a singular experience last spring. One of his favorite hens came off the nest with only one little chick. This one soon died, and about the same time a pigeon was noticed in the yard with a broken time a pigeon was noticed in the yard with a broken time. The bereaved hen immediately assumed the variety of the disabled bird, which, strange to say at once accepted the guardianship of the hen and remained under her care until its wing was well again, when it resumed its former way of living.—(Atlanta Constitution. mains to be seen.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, a lawyer of Nebra and her husband have incorporated the "Uncle Sam's Anti-Drunkard Factory Concern." The object of the concern is to circulate and dramatise a book proving rum to be a demon, which Mrs. Bittenbender is writing, and the capital stock is

It is Sad but True -"Who is that man, father?"

"That, my son, is a Congressman."
"What makes him look so sad?"
"He has been telling his constituents that the new Tariff bill was the best thing in the world, and now the aforesaid constituents are wanting to know why a Democratic President request to sign the best thing on earth."—(Cincinnati Tribuns.

People who are disposed to grumble about high People who are disposed to grumble about high prices should be thankful that they do not live in the town of Forty Mile Creek, on the Yukon River, Alaska. The town is the largest in the placer gold mining district, and flour sells for 17 cents a pour while bacon brings 40 cents, beans are firm butter is strong at 75 cents, and dried fruit is worth 25 cents a pound.

Hourbonism."

I knew it was some sort of alcoholism, never was sure of the brand before."—(India its Journal.